ATTACHMENT 3

CONSISTENCY WITH STATE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PLAN

JUNIPER RIDGE LANDFILL EXPANSION
PUBLIC BENEFIT DETERMINATION
ATTACHMENT 3
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3.0 CONSISTENCY WITH STATE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PLAN

SPO published the State Waste Management and Recycling Plan, entitled "Waste or Resource? *Rethinking Solid Waste Policy,*" in January 2009 (the "Plan"). The Preface to the Plan reaffirms that the policy of the State, as outlined in 38 M.R.S.A. § 2101, is to pursue and implement an integrated approach to hazardous and solid waste management which adheres to a waste management hierarchy establishing priorities of waste handling in this order: (1) waste reduction; (2) reuse; (3) recycling; (4) composting; (5) volume reduction including incineration for energy recovery and waste processing; and (6) land disposal.

The Expansion Project is consistent with this integrated approach to solid waste management in at least three major respects. First, the Expansion Project is expressly contemplated in and incorporated into the Plan as a central component in meeting the State's immediate and long term needs for solid waste disposal capacity. Second, operation of the JRL is consistent with and supports the State's waste management hierarchy, and third the owner and operator of the facility are both directly involved in operating, financing, and supporting facilities and programs to promote waste reduction and reuse, and providing recycling, processing and disposal capacity in the State important to achieve the State's recycling objectives. The Plan provides information about the State's MSW waste characteristics including a summary of MSW generation tonnage, recycling goals, and the State's solid waste management infrastructure capacity. The Plan addresses these items based on calendar year 2007 data. The Capacity Report updated the information on MSW generation tonnages and infrastructure capacity in the Plan using data from calendar years 2008 and 2009.[35]

[35] The Capacity Report should be viewed as an update of the projected capacity and projected demand aspects of the Plan and is updated on an annual basis. See Plan, page 7.

This section demonstrates how the Expansion is consistent with the Plan. The Expansion will be integrated into the State's solid waste management infrastructure by providing needed disposal capacity outlined in the Plan, and by supporting many of the State's recycling and volume reduction programs by providing a location to dispose of un-processible residuals from volume reduction and recycling programs. In addition, the owner and operator of the JRL Expansion both support a number of recycling and source reduction programs and facilities that will minimize the amount of materials requiring disposal at the Expansion. Section 3.1 presents waste management data from the Plan and Capacity Report to highlight how the Expansion will be an important component of the State's solid waste infrastructure, and hence explicitly consistent with the Plan. Sections 3.2 and 3.3 provide specific information on facilities and a program run by CWS that support the Plan's recycling and source reduction objectives and minimizes the amount of material requiring disposal at the JRL facility and other disposal facilities in the State. Section 3.4 outlines SPO programs and efforts to support the recycling efforts within the State.

3.1 Waste Characterization and Solid Waste Infrastructure Use

Data contained in the Plan and Capacity Report quantify how Maine managed its MSW tonnage in 2007, 2008, and 2009. MSW, as defined by Maine law, comprises household, baggable waste, and CDD, including such items as furniture, tires, and metal. The following tables demonstrate that JRL provides a significant amount of the required disposal capacity for both MSW and the residuals associated with the State's MSW energy recovery facilities. The Expansion will also serve this role along with providing disposal capacity for other special wastes generated in the State.

As shown on Table 3-1, JRL handles the equivalent of 15 to 23 percent of the total unprocessed MSW generated in the State. This is significant considering that JRL does not accept direct disposal of MSW, other than CDD and MSW bypass from Maine's waste-to-energy facilities.[36]

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[36] The Capacity Report identifies that approximately 25 percent of the MSW is directly landfilled in the State. See Page 5.

TABLE 3-1

MANAGEMENT OF MAINE'S MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERALL LANDFILLED MSW AND RESIDUALS DISPOSED OF AT JRL

Maine in-state generated solid waste[1]	2007	2008	2009
Total Municipal Solid Waste Generation	2,066,448	1,833,634	1,777,498
Recycled/Reused	718,613	709,624	687,781
Combusted	433,924	370,082[2]	352,633[2]
Landfilled	903,933[3]	691 ,490[3]	693,931[3]
Exported	60,491	62,438	43,153
MSW & MSW Residuals Disposed of at JRL	309,950	426,761	365,287
JRL Disposal as percentage of Total MSW	15%	23%	21%

Notes:
1. Values reported in tons unless noted and include CDD.
2. Includes in-state wastes only.
3. This figure includes the 25.4 percent of MSW that is directly landfilled and the processing residues (e.g., FEPR) and ash from the combustion of Maine MSW which are ultimately landfilled and thus included under 'landfilled' rather than combusted in order to avoid double counting.

JRL is an important disposal site for the residuals from Maine's MSW energy recovery facilities. The Plan identifies that approximately a third of Maine's MSW is reduced in volume by these facilities.[37] Table 3-2 summarizes the waste tonnages associated with these facilities between 2007 and 2009 and the residuals and ash that are disposed at landfill facilities such as JRL. Also included on Table 3-2 are the tonnages of these materials handled by JRL.

[37] Plan, page 24.

TABLE 3-2

WASTE MATERIAL MANAGEMENT AT MAINE'S FOUR WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES, COMPARED TO RESIDUAL DISPOSAL AT JRL (TONS)

	2007	2008	2009
Total MSW Tons received at the four Waste to Energy Plants	826,292	850,860	874,862
Combusted	503,226	515,872	522,653
Residuals[1]			
By-pass	27,014	20,520	36,160
FEPR	110,016	117,069	118,864
Metal	22,032	22,138	22,285
Ash	164,033	175,261	174,900
Total residuals landfilled[2]	301,063	312,850	329,924
Residual disposed of at JRL	158,877	233,646	210,361
JRL percentage of total residual disposal	**53%**	**75%**	**64%**

Notes:
1.Residuals tonnages, and total residuals landfilled are for the entire State of Maine
2. Residuals landfilled include bypass, FEPR, and ash.

As shown on Table 3-2, the JRL facility handles a large percentage of the residuals from the State's solid waste incinerators, allowing these facilities to continue to be a major component of the State's waste management hierarchy, thereby reducing the quantity of MSW that requires disposal. The Expansion will serve this same need.

Maine includes CDD in its definition of MSW and it represents between 15 and 20 percent of the overall tonnage of MSW produced in the State. As stated in the Plan (pg 23), "Although statewide numbers indicate landfill space exists for an overall capacity sufficient for another 10 to 12 years, a number of these facilities will be full before then, creating 'pockets' where CDD disposal options will need to be reconsidered..... CDD disposal capacity and management continues to be problematic. These materials are unacceptable at waste-to-energy facilities and cannot be recycled or reused without investment in equipment, labor, and sufficient land area to aggregate and process them. Markets for processed CDD and bulky wastes do exist but the small scale at which most Towns operate limits access to these markets."

The JRL and the Expansion provide a secure, suitable alternative to handle CDD in the interim as these markets develop and become economically viable. Table 3-3 summarizes the tonnage of CDD produced in the State as identified in the Plan and Capacity Report, the portion recycled and landfilled and percentage of the landfilled CDD which is accepted at JRL.[38] The amount of CDD requiring landfilling and the tonnage and percentage which the JRL facility serves is also contained on Table 3-3.

As this table shows, JRL provides a valuable resource to handle the State's CDD. The Expansion will continue to serve this need.

TABLE 3-3

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS (TONS)

	2007	2008	2009
Construction and Demolition Debris Generated	317,490	298,145	385,255
CDD Recycled	25,626	66,432	67,021
CDD Landfilled	291,865	231,713	318,234
CDD disposed of at JRL	143,453	125,790	104,309
JRL percentage of total CDD landfilled	49%	54%	33%

Notes:
1. Construction and Demolition Debris Generated, Recycled and LandfillTonnages from Plan and Capacity Report. CDD Disposed of at JRL from JRL Annual Reports.

As these tables demonstrate, the Expansion, and its associated capacity, will continue to provide this important component of the State's integrated solid waste management programs as laid out in the Plan and is therefore consistent with the Plan. Section 2.0 of this Application addresses the specifics of the landfill disposal capacity needs as discussed in the Plan and Capacity Report, which consider both MSW, and the other non-MSW wastes, disposed of at JRL. The proposed capacity of the Expansion, about 22 million yards, to be developed in three phases, provides both the disposal capacity needed as outlined in Plan, and supports the other solid waste management methods used in the State. Therefore, it is consistent with the Plan. By the proposed phasing of approval of the capacity for the facility, the Expansion provides both the baseline disposal capacity projected in the Plan, and an important capacity resource for any

[38] CWS facilities handle the majority of the CDD materials recycled in the State. These facilities are discussed in Sections 3.3 of this Application.

unforeseen capacity needs, such as major environmental remediation projects, major storms, such as hurricanes, floods and ice storms, or a change in the current methods for solid waste management in the State.

3.2 JRL Consistency with the Waste Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, and Composting Priorities Contained in the Pan

A large portion of the Plan is devoted to discussion of Maine's waste management hierarchy, and its priorities including the State's 50 percent MSW recycling goal and methods to achieve and surpass the 50 percent level (*See, e.g.* Plan at 13-17, 67-79.) The Plan establishes as the State's top two goals, "waste prevention" and "recycling," as Maine's preferred solid waste management methods."[39] Table 3-4 provides a summary of the information contained in the Plan and Capacity Report relating to the recycling efforts of the three year period addressed in these documents:

TABLE 3-4

RECYCLING IN MAINE

Maine in-state recyclables	2007	2008	2009
Municipal/Public Efforts (tons)	237,142	266,977	255,097
Commercial/Business Efforts (tons)	481,470	442,647	432,684
Total Tons Recycled	718,613	709,624	687,781
% of MSW Recycled	34.8%	38.7%	38.7%

Consistent with the Plan, JRL's owner, SPO, and operator, NEWSME, are actively involved in source reduction, reuse, composting, toxics reduction, and recycling programs at JRL and throughout the State. These source reduction and recycling activities and programs result in reducing the risks related to waste handling and disposal at the landfill to the maximum practical extent. The wastes disposed at JRL and to be disposed at the Expansion are primarily materials that cannot be reduced or recycled: due to the nature of the waste (e.g., their chemical constituents make them unsuitable for recycling); because they constitute residuals from recycling and source reduction activities; or because the State and its municipalities lack the recycling resources to handle the material in an economic fashion.

[39] Plan, pages 72-73.

Specific relevant factors further demonstrating the Expansion's consistency with the Plan are as follows:

Source Reduction and Reuse. The majority of the solid waste categories accepted for disposal at JRL, and to be accepted at the Expansion, are the residues of processing facilities that have already removed or utilized the reusable portion of the initial solid waste. In this regard, JRL is accomplishing the Plan's reduction, reuse, and recycling priorities to a much greater extent than other active landfills in Maine that accepts mostly or all unsorted, unprocessed waste materials such as raw MSW. These materials include: municipal solid waste incinerator residues (front end process residue (FEPR) and incinerator ash); biomass and fossil fuel combustion ash, and oversized bulky wastes which remain after utilizable portions of the waste stream are removed at the recycling, source separation. A summary of the type and quantity of the residuals disposed at the JRL facility in 2010 follows:

TABLE 3-5

SUMMARY OF WASTES FROM SOURCE REDUCTION FACILITIES DISPOSED OF, OR BENEFICALLY REUSED IN JRL OPERATIONS

Waste Category	Accepted at JRL in 2010	
	Tons	Percent
Construction and demolition debris[1]	145,488	20.5
Municipal incinerator ash	104,865	14.8
Front-end process residue	125,288	17.7
Oversized bulky waste	96,520	13.6
MSW bypass and soft layer material	39,524	5.6
C&D process fines (used as daily cover)	87,449	12.3
TOTAL		84.5

Note:
1. Much of the construction demolition debris which is taken to the landfill has been either source picked to remove clean wood and metal which are recycled, or have had loads of clean wood diverted to processing facilities such as is done at the PTL transfer station in Hampden Maine.

In the operations of JRL, the substitution of waste derived products, including CDD fines and tire chips, for virgin materials (i.e., sand and clay soils) as daily cover, internal gas pipe bedding material, internal road base, and internal drainage control structures, provides an outlet for

reuse of recycled materials which decreases the use of valuable non-renewable natural resources. This activity will continue at the Expansion.

Recycling Beneficial Reuse and Composting. CWS, NEWSME's parent company, has developed and implemented state of the art recycling, source separation, and beneficial re-use programs in the State to address both the recycling and source reduction goals of the State. In 2010, CWS facilities and programs recycled, beneficially reused, or composted a total of 250,227 tons of waste materials over a broad spectrum of waste types and at numerous geographic locations. These programs, described in Section 3.3, limit the amount of materials requiring disposal at both JRL, and the other disposal facilities in the State. CWS has invested over $3.5 million in these facilities and programs over the last three years. CWS's operating expenditures for these facilities over that three-year period was approximately $11.6 million. These programs and facilities will continue with the Expansion.

CWS's subsidiary, New England Organics (NEO), is extensively involved in organics recycling and beneficial reuse of organic waste products throughout Maine, as well as the rest of New England and New York, and works directly with municipal or private sector entities that generate organic wastes. All of the programs operated by NEO reduce or eliminate, through composting or beneficial reuse, organic wastes that otherwise would require disposal by landfilling. Details of the facilities and programs in the State of Maine are found in Section 3.3. These programs will continue with the Expansion.

Toxics Reduction. The Plan also identifies removal of toxics from the MSW waste stream as one of the State's most important goals.[40] Operation of the Expansion Project will be fully consistent with this goal. JRL is licensed to accept only non-hazardous wastes. NEWSME has prepared and will continue to implement a detailed Hazardous and Special Waste Handling and Exclusion Plan for JRL to ensure that unacceptable materials are identified and are not placed into the landfill.

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[40] Plan, page 73.

CWS is a certified electronic waste consolidator for the State of Maine and operates seven universal and electronic consolidation facilities in Maine. In 2010 these facilities handled 26,181 units. These programs support the State's toxics reduction initiatives and help to ensure that Maine citizens are provided with management options that prevent these materials from being landfilled, consistent with the State Plan.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction, Energy Self Reliance and Conservation. Landfill gas being generated by the JRL is currently being combusted at a flare at the facility. This will continue during the development of the Expansion. Methane destruction supports the Plan's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Plan, at 73).[41]

The Expansion also addresses the energy self-reliance and conservation goals of the Plan by providing an outlet for the disposal of the residuals from the State's waste-to-energy facilities. Together these facilities produce about 62 megawatts a day of electricity offsetting the need for the use of fossil fuels to generate this power. These facilities need the disposal capacity, as provided by the Expansion, to dispose of their residuals.

Finally, the Expansion allows the State to continue to provide safe handling and disposal of the wastes generated in the State by providing secure disposal capacity for the residuals which remain after the waste volume is reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

3.3 Detailed Descriptions of Casella's Current Recycling Program within the State of Maine

As stated in Section 1302 of the Solid Waste Management Act, "new technologies and industrial developments are making recycling and reuse of waste an increasingly viable and economically attractive option which carries minimal risk to the State and the environment and an option which allows the conservation of the State's limited disposal capacity." The State's recycling, source reduction, and volume reduction efforts also serve to reduce, to the extent feasible, the volume of wastes, and the risks related to waste handling and disposal, prior to landfilling.

[41] Beneficial use of the landfill gas for energy production is currently under consideration.

A large portion of the Plan is devoted to discussion of Maine's waste management hierarchy, including the 50 percent MSW recycling goal and methods to achieve and surpass the 50 percent level. The Plan establishes, as the State's top two goals, "waste prevention," and "recycling as Maine's preferred solid waste management method."[42]

As previously stated CWS, NEWSME's parent company, has developed and implemented state of the art recycling, source separation, and beneficial re-use programs in the State to address both the recycling and source reduction goals of the State. As stated above in 2010, CWS facilities and programs recycled, beneficially reused, or composted a total of 250,227 tons of waste materials over a broad spectrum of waste types and at numerous geographic locations. Efforts such as the following ensure that waste accepted at JRL has been subject to recycling and reuse efforts to the maximum practical extent. These efforts will continue throughout the licensing, construction and operation of the Expansion. CWS's recycling and source reduction assets and activities in the State include:

Zero Sort® (single stream) Recycling. CWS has constructed and operates single stream recycling and consolidation operations (no separation required by the generator) at its West Bath, Hampden, and Waterville transfer stations, and at its FCR Goodman facility in Scarborough, and owns and operates fully automated collection vehicles in South Portland, Scarborough, and Westbrook to handle single stream recycling in the communities served by ecomaine. In 2010, CWS handled 11,261 tons of single stream recyclables through the four facilities, and collected 9,950 tons of single stream recyclables for ecomaine's operations. The materials collected at the CWS facilities are shipped out of state to a CWS-owned and operated processing facility in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Consistent with the Plan, CWS has found the benefits of single stream recycling include: increased ease and convenience to residents due to lack of sorting; reductions in disposal costs; increases in the range of materials that can be recycled; and faster collection of materials resulting in collection and transportation savings. All of these advantages may encourage more people to participate in recycling, and ultimately give the State the opportunity to recycle larger amounts and more items. CWS is

[42] Plan, pages 72-73.

currently working to expand its single stream program and is in direct negotiations with several Maine communities in this regard.

In addition to the single stream recycling programs, CWS also collects and handles recyclables for a number of communities and businesses in the State. The communities and businesses for which CWS is currently providing recycling services are included in Table 3-6:

TABLE 3-6

COMMUNITIES AND COMPANIES WHERE CASELLA PROVIDES RECYCLING SERVICES

Communities	Companies
Biddeford Recycling	Affiliated Material
Blue Hill Transfer	All Mighty Waste (Earthlink)
Bowdoinham	Archies
Buckfield	LL Bean
Bucksport	Burnt Cove Market
Fryeburg	Earthlink
Gray	Hardwood Products
Kittery	Harmon Assoc.
Lewiston	Ken-A-Set
Lincoln	KSD Atlantic
Lisbon	Norm Ladner
Machias	Magazines Inc.
Skowhegan	Maine Recycling
Winthrop	Marden's
Wiscasset	McCains
MRPA	Merlin Dinsmore
Brunswick	Nexcycle/ Returnable Services
Brewer	NOSO Rubbish Removal
	Penobscot McCrum
	PTW - Hampden
	PTW - Houlton
	Pleasant River Solid Waste
	postmaster/ portland
	RJ Linch
	Regional Rubbish
	Ricks Can & Bottle
	R &R Recycling
	S & M Recycling

CWS handled a total of about 28,000 tons of recyclables from these communities and business in 2010.

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD), & Woodwaste Processing. CWS operates three CDD and woodwaste processing facilities in Maine including: the KTI Bio Fuels plant in Lewiston, Maine; the JRL transfer station for woodwaste (land clearing debris) and clean construction debris at the JRL site in Old Town; and RID in West Bath[43]. These facilities provide generators of CDD and woodwaste the opportunity to direct this material to a facility that achieves no less than a 50 percent recycling rate in compliance with the Maine Solid Waste Management Act, 38 M.R.S.A. § 1310-N(5-A)(B)(2). In 2010 these facilities produced approximately 106,000 tons of biomass fuels, recovered metal, aggregate, and alternate daily cover from the approximately 200,000 tons of woodwaste and CDD delivered to these facilities for a total recycling rate in excess of 50 percent.

Fines generated during the processing of CDD wastes are used at JRL as part of the landfill's daily cover, as a gas transmission layer below the intermediate cover, as internal gas piping bedding, and as internal road base material. These uses are forms of recycling that reduce the need for virgin natural resources, such as clay, till, or sand, thereby preserving these resources. JRL also provides a valuable disposal option for CDD processing facility residue, which will allow the State to improve upon the current void in processing CDD and reach its 50 percent recycling goal.

As identified in the Plan, the management and disposal of CDD are continuing areas of difficulty in Maine. In 2010, JRL received 145,488 tons of unprocessed CDD generated in the State. This material comes from private haulers, and 62 percent of the locations which generate CDD that is disposed at JRL are located within 50 miles of the facility. Historically, much of this material had been disposed at the Pine Tree Landfill.

[43] In addition to these facilities, Pine Tree Waste, Inc. (A CWS subsidiary) received a license (MEDEP #S-022074-WH-D-A; 23 MAY 07) for the amendment of a previously approved solid waste facility in Westbrook, Maine to construct and operate a CDD processing facility handling up to 1000 tons per day. The full project also contemplated a MSW transfer station and residential drop-off. Due to current regulatory and market conditions, there are currently no plans to construct the CDD processing facility portion of the project.

Processing of these materials is limited by several constraints as pointed out in Plan, including that these materials are unacceptable at waste-to-energy facilities and cannot be recycled or reused without investment in equipment, labor, and sufficient land area to aggregate and process them.

Composting and Beneficial Reuse. CWS's subsidiary, New England Organics (NEO), is extensively involved in organics recycling and beneficial reuse of organic waste products throughout Maine, as well as the rest of New England and New York, and works directly with municipal or private sector entities that generate organic waste. All of the programs operated by NEO reduce or eliminate, through composting or beneficial reuse, an organic waste that otherwise would require disposal by landfilling.

NEO owns and operates a composting facility in Unity Plantation, Maine that converts organic waste products into useful products. In 2010 Hawk Ridge facility processed 74,125 cubic yards of organic waste materials, including: wastewater sludges, fish and food wastes, pulp and paper sludge, mouse bedding materials, sawdust, wood ash, and short paper fiber. Ninety percent of these materials are from generators located in the State of Maine but this percentage may vary depending on market conditions. From these waste streams, Hawk Ridge produced about 18,000 tons of animal bedding and 40,000 tons of compost, mulches, and similar products.

NEO also oversees a number of beneficial reuse programs which promote the reuse of waste products within the state including wastewater sludges, flume grit, lime mud, and biomass ash. Together these programs handle about 59,511 tons of materials annually.

Universal and E-Waste Consolidation Facilities. CWS is a certified electronic waste consolidator for the State of Maine and operates seven universal and electronic consolidation facilities in Maine. In 2010, these facilities handled 26,181 units. These programs support the State's toxics reduction initiatives and help to ensure that Maine citizens are provided with management options that prevent these materials from being landfilled.

3.4 SPO's Efforts to Promote Recycling Consistent with the Plan

SPO has a threefold mission related to managing the State's solid waste:

- Collect, synthesize, and report on solid waste programs and data;
- Assist municipalities in their efforts to improve recycling and composting performance;
- Ensure sufficient, environmentally secure, disposal capacity for Maine's municipal solid waste.

To ensure that Maine has sufficient environmentally beneficial and economically viable recycling and composting opportunities, and solid waste disposal capacity, SPO:

- Performs necessary data collection to gauge level of recycling within the State;
- Monitors solid waste generation and disposal data to establish capacity needs;
- Manages the review of solid waste and recycling policies;
- Recommends revisions to the State's 50 percent recycling goal, if appropriate; and
- Promotes the concept and implementation of waste reduction and related efforts.

SPO furnishes municipal decision-makers with information, direction and technical and financial assistance to aid them in managing their solid waste in an environmentally beneficial and cost effective manner. This assistance includes:

- Designing and awarding municipal recycling capital investment grants. In the Spring of 2011, SPO offered a competitive capital investment grants program to municipalities, with a total award of just over $300,000 being granted through 16 selected projects designed to increase recycling and or expand composting efforts;
- Testing municipal or regional recycling program feasibility through the use of demonstration grants;
- Maintaining and promoting an information clearinghouse on recycling markets;
- Responding to requests for technical assistance;

- Sponsoring and coordinating the 'Maine Recycles Week' annual campaign to inform and educate Maine residents, schools and businesses on the value of recycling and buying recycled;
- Providing public education for regional and community recycling programs in the form of presentations and public informational activities relating to waste reduction, recycling and other waste management practices to Maine citizens, schools, and communities. The purpose of the campaign is to increase recycling efforts in Maine. In the spring of 2011, SPO awarded grants of up to $500 each to 27 municipal recycling programs for the expanded local promotion of their programs;
- Encouraging the development of municipal composting programs by increasing awareness through the Maine Composting School;
- Expanding technical assistance services by working with trade associations and planning councils;
- Maintaining an active Web Site (www.recyclemaine.com) to assist communities in exploring program options and as a teaching tool for schools;
- Remaining current with regional, national and international solid waste trends, developments and laws, for their effects and relevance to Maine's MSW management;
- Delivering workshops, coordinated with the DEP and MRRA, as appropriate;
- Developing and providing a quarterly newsletter to inform municipalities, businesses and other interested parties of new solid waste developments and programs; and
- Providing technical and financial assistance for Household Hazardous Waste management programs. These include providing financial assistance for the development and establishment of the state's only two permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Centers, in Portland, and Lewiston, and funding nine regional 'one-day' HHW collection events.

Finally, SPO plans for the development of facilities sufficient to meet disposal needs for municipal solid waste generated within Maine, as identified in the State Plan, and plans for development of facilities for special wastes identified in the State Plan. It also provides

appropriate assistance, when requested, in the development of regional and State-owned solid waste disposal facilities. This is accomplished by:

- Monitoring Juniper Ridge Landfill's activities;
- Collecting and managing of both statewide and regional solid waste generation and disposal data to assist in preparing for future development of additional disposal capacity;
- Maintaining the license for the undeveloped Carpenter Ridge landfill site/facility; and
- Recommending construction and operation of this facility at the appropriate time, as conditions and situations demand.

3.5 Consistency with the State Plan: Summary and Conclusion

As demonstrated by the information presented in this section of the Application, the Expansion is consistent with the State Plan and the policy of the State, as outlined in 38 M.R.S.A. § 2101, to pursue and implement an integrated approach to hazardous and solid waste management which adheres to a waste management hierarchy establishing priorities of waste handling in this order: (1) waste reduction; (2) reuse; (3) recycling; (4) composting; (5) volume reduction including incineration for energy recovery and waste processing; and (6) land disposal.

The Expansion Project is consistent with this integrated approach to solid waste management in at least three major respects. First, the Expansion Project is expressly contemplated in and incorporated into the Plan as a central component in meeting the State's immediate and long term needs for solid waste disposal capacity. Second, the Expansion is consistent with and supports the State's waste management hierarchy by providing a location for the disposal of residuals generated from recycling, energy recovery, and waste processing activities. Third, the owner and operator of the facility are both directly involved in operating and financing facilities and programs to provide recycling, processing and disposal capacity in the State important to achieving the Plan's principal goals of source reduction and recycling. The Expansion is also consistent with the goals of the Plan to remove toxics from MSW waste stream, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote energy self-reliance and energy conservation.

Additionally, the Expansion allows the State to continue to provide safe handling and disposal of Maine-generated solid wastes by providing secure, long-term disposal capacity for the residuals that remain after the waste volumes are reduced to the maximum extent practicable.